UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/780,496	02/17/2004	Joel K. Grossman	13768.495	3351

47973 7590 03/16/2007	EXAMINER
WORKMAN NYDEGGER/MICROSOFT	STEVENS, ROBERT
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60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111	2162	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/16/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/780,496	GROSSMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Robert Stevens	2162	:

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>21 November 2006</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-30</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The Office withdraws the previous rejections of the claims under 35 USC §§112-2nd

paragraph and 103(a), in light of the amendment. The Office substantially maintains the

previous rejections of the claims under 35 USC §101, in light of the amendment. The Office sets

forth new rejections of the claims under 35 USC §103(a), in light of the amendment.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14 have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection. It is noted that the arguments are directed to the

amended claim language. The Office has withdrawn the previous rejection under 35 USC

103(a), and set forth new rejections citing the Draper reference.

For at least these reasons, the Office asserts the rejections of the claims as set forth

below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3.   35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or
any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and
requirements of this title.

4.   **Claims 15-20 and 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101** because the claimed

invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

To be statutory, a claimed computer-related process must either: (A) result in a physical

transformation outside the computer for which a practical application is either disclosed in the

specification or would have been known to a skilled artisan, or (B) be limited to a practical

application with useful, concrete and tangible result.

Regarding independent claim 15: This claim does not produce a useful result. The

claim recites a receiving of data and a conversion of data. The data is not used. It is further

noted that access of that data is not required, because there is no positive recitation of such a

requirement (i.e., "can access" does not require access). The claim has been amended to reflect

the display of "rendered contact data", but it is unclear what exactly this "rendered contact data"

is. The rendering appears to be merely a rendering of data received before conversion.

Regarding independent claim 28: This claim does not produce a useful result. The

claim recites a receiving of data, conversion of the data, and a storing of the data. The data is not

used. It is further noted that access of that data is not required, because there is no positive

recitation of such a requirement (i.e., "can access" does not require access).

Claims 15, 28, and the claims that depend on them, are not patent eligible because the

invention recited therein does not produce a useful, concrete and tangible result.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

1.   **Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)** as being unpatentable over Balaji et

al. (US Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0015439, filed Jul. 15, 2003 and published Jan.

20, 2005, hereafter referred to as "Balaji") in view of Chris Hibbert ("Visual Flex and XML",

downloaded from www.dataaccess.com/whitepapers/xml/XMLWP.htm, dated by Wayback

Machine as: May 2, 2001, pp. 1-25, hereafter referred to as "Hibbert") and further in view of

Draper et al. (US Patent No. 6,581,062, filed Mar. 2, 2000 and issued Jun. 17, 2003, hereafter

referred to as "Draper").

        Regarding independent claim 1: Balaji discloses *In a computing system that has*

access to schematized contact data and that is in communication with applications configured

to request access to the schematized contact data, one or more of the applications lacking the

configuration to natively access the schematized contact data, (See Balaji Abstract, discussing

the providing for data integration and exchange among a plurality of applications.) *a method for*

simplifying access to the schematized contact data, (See Balaji Abstract, noting its flexible

architecture.) *the method comprising: receiving a request to access schematized contact data, the request being received at an application that lacks the configuration to natively access schematized contact data;* (See Balaji paragraph [0029], discussing the ability to send data from a client application using a first format.) *the application calling an external contact data control that abstracts the formatting of the schematized contact data from the application calling the external contact data control;* (See Balaji Figure 2 #150 schema generator and #156 DTD generator.)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data or the remaining limitations as claimed. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19 section entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20 section entitles "Schemas", which states that schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and provides and exemplary schema fragment of contact data.) Additionally, Hibbert teaches *and the application rendering, on a display device, rendered contact data to a user of the application, the rendered contact data corresponding to the non-schematized contact data, and the rendered contact data being presented notwithstanding that the application lacks the configuration to natively access schematized contact data.* (See Hibbert page 21 section entitled "Style Sheets: CSS and XSL", discussing the display of contact data using style sheets to format display elements.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Hibbert for the benefit of Balaji, because to do so allowed a programmer to ensure that an XML file conformed to an intended definition (i.e., was valid), as

taught by Hibbert on page 14 in the entitled "DTDs and Schemas". These references were all

applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., XML-based system development.

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the remaining limitations as claimed. Draper,

though, discloses *the application receiving non-schematized contact data from the external*

contact data control, the non-schematized contact data having been converted from

corresponding schematized contact data by the external data contact control; (See Draper Fig.

1, teaching the mapping of semi-structured and structured data.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Draper for the benefit of Balaji in view of Hibbert, because to do so

allowed a user to reversibly create either semi-structured of structured data. These references

were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., XML-based system development.

Regarding claims 2-3: Balaji teaches requests to convert via a schema-based system..

(See Balaji Figure 2, especially #150, #12a and #12b, in the context of the Abstract, discussing

the ability to exchange data among a plurality of applications. It is further noted that a process

can forward data to any other process, regardless of authorization, because authorization harkens

to the accessing of the process, not the mere sending of data to that process.)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data. Hibbert, though,

discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19 section entitled "DTDs", showing contact

data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20 section entitles "Schemas", which states that

schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and provides and exemplary schema fragment of

contact data.)

Regarding claims 4-11: Balaji teaches requests to interact with a processing module.

(See Balaji Abstract, discussing an architecture to facilitate data integration and exchange. It is

further noted that the recited limitations present a list of well-known features that are outside of

the application's inventive crux of data transformation via a schema-based system.)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data. Hibbert, though,

discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19 section entitled "DTDs", showing contact

data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20 section entitles "Schemas", which states that

schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and provides and exemplary schema fragment of

contact data.)

Regarding claims 12-13: Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data and

presentation templates. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19

section entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20

section entitles "Schemas", which states that schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and

provides and exemplary schema fragment of contact data.) Hibbert further discloses the well-

known use of CSS and XSL. (See Hibbert page 21 sections entitled "StyleSheets: CSS and

XSL" and "XSL", discussing commonly known formatting templates.)

Regarding claim 14: Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data or setting a

default value. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19 section

entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20 section

entitles "Schemas", which states that schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and

provides and exemplary schema fragment of contact data. Also see Hibbert page 20 section

entitled in bold as "The qualifiers change as well", which shows the assignment of default values

for the variable set minOccurs=0 and maxOccurs=*.)

Regarding independent claim 15: Balaji discloses *In a computing system that has*

access to schematized contact data and that is in communication with applications configured

to request access to schematized contact data, one or more of the applications lacking the

configuration to natively access schematized contact data, (See Balaji Abstract, discussing the

providing for data integration and exchange among a plurality of applications.) *a method for*

simplifying access to the schematized contact data, (See Balaji Abstract, noting its flexible

architecture.) *the method comprising: receiving non-schematized contact data that the non-*

schematized contact data being received at an application that lacks the configuration to

natively access schematized contact data and from an external contact data control, the non-

schematized contact data having been converted from corresponding schematized contact data

by the external contact data control; (See Balaji paragraph [0029], discussing the ability to

receive data in a second format, in the context of paragraph [0033], discussing the integration of

new data.) *the application calling an external contact data control that abstracts the*

formatting of the schematized contact data from the application calling the external contact

data control; (See Balaji Figure 2 #150 schema generator and #156 DTD generator.) *the*

external contact data control updating the schematized contact data based on the updated non-

schematized contact data such that the other applications can access the updated schematized

contact data and notwithstanding that the application lacks the configuration to natively

access schematized contact data. (See Balaji paragraph [0029], discussing the ability to receive

data in a second format, in the context of paragraph [0033], discussing the integration of new

data.)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data or the remaining

limitations as claimed. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19

section entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20

section entitles "Schemas", which states that schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and

provides and exemplary schema fragment of contact data.) Additionally, Hibbert teaches *the*

application rendering, on a display device, rendered contact data to a user of the application,

the rendered contact data corresponding to the non-schematized contact data; (See Hibbert

page 21 section entitled "Style Sheets: CSS and XSL", discussing the display of contact data

using style sheets to format display elements.) Additionally, Hibbert teaches *receiving, at the*

application, updates to the rendered contact data; (See Hibbert page 7 section entitled "Using

XML in Visual DataFlex", discussing the changing of node contents and structure in the 8th

paragraph ("Remembering that XML is easily written to ... ".)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Hibbert for the benefit of Balaji, because to do so allowed a

programmer to ensure that an XML file conformed to an intended definition (i.e., was valid), as taught by Hibbert on page 14 in the entitled "DTDs and Schemas". These references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., XML-based system development.

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the remaining limitations as claimed. Draper, though, discloses *the external contact data control receiving updated non-schematized contact data corresponding to the updated rendered contact data and which is to be included in the schematized contact data;* (See Draper Fig. 1, teaching the mapping of semi-structured and structured data.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Draper for the benefit of Balaji in view of Hibbert, because to do so allowed a user to reversibly create either semi-structured of structured data. These references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., XML-based system development.

Regarding claims 16-17: Balaji teaches requests to convert via a schema-based system.. (See Balaji Figure 2, especially #150, #12a and #12b, in the context of the Abstract, discussing the ability to exchange data among a plurality of applications. It is further noted that a process can forward data to any other process, regardless of authorization, because authorization harkens to the accessing of the process, not the mere sending of data to that process.)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19 section entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20 section entitles "Schemas", which states that

schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and provides and exemplary schema fragment of

contact data.)

Regarding claim 18: Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data and

validation. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19 section

entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20 section

entitles "Schemas", which states that schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and

provides and exemplary schema fragment of contact data.) Hibbert further discloses document

validation. (See Hibbert page 16 section entitled "DTDs and Schemas", discussing document

validation, it having been an obvious variant as to whether a document is validated and the

format that the document is in [when the validation process was performed].)

Regarding claim 19: Balaji teaches translating non-schematized data into schematized

data. (See Balaji Abstract in the context of Figure 2, teaching the ability to exchange data among

a plurality of applications. Also see Balaji paragraph [0029], discussing data transformation

among application data formats.)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data. Hibbert, though,

discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19 section entitled "DTDs", showing contact

data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20 section entitles "Schemas", which states that

schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and provides and exemplary schema fragment of

contact data.)

Regarding claim 20: Balaji teaches centralized data storage. (See Balaji Figure 1 #22,

Figure 2 #22 and #28, and Figure 3 #28.)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data. Hibbert, though,

discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19 section entitled "DTDs", showing contact

data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20 section entitles "Schemas", which states that

schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and provides and exemplary schema fragment of

contact data.)

Regarding independent claim 21: Balaji discloses *A computing system, comprising:*

one or more processors; (See Balaji Figure 2, showing client applications #12a and #12b, it

having been implied that these applications would have run on at least one processor.) *and one*

or more computer-readable storage media, having stored thereon schematized contact data,

one or more applications that are not configured to natively access the schematized contact

data, and at least one contact data control that can be executed by the one or more processors,

the at least on contact data control abstracting schematized contact data from applications,

(See Balaji Figure 2, showing a data store #18, a schema registry #152, applications #12a and

#12b, and adapter APIs #30 associated with each application.) *the at least one contact data*

control being configured to: receive a request from an application that lacks the

configuration to natively access the schematized contact data; (See Balaji paragraph [0031],

discussing the reception of a query by the calling application, and paragraph [0029], discussing

the ability to receive data in a first format.) *retrieve schematized contact data in response to the*

request; (See Balaji Figure 2, showing application interface path to the schematized data, and

paragraph [0029], discussing the ability to send data from a client application using a first

format.) *convert retrieved schematized contact data to corresponding non-schematized contact*

data such that the application can present contact data to a user notwithstanding that the

application lacks the configuration to access the schematized contact data directly; (See Balaji

paragraph [0029], discussing the ability to receive data in a second format.)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data or the remaining

limitations as claimed. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19

section entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20

section entitles "Schemas", which states that schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and

provides and exemplary schema fragment of contact data.) Additionally, Hibbert teaches *and*

send the non-schematized contact data to the application to be presented to a user. (See

Hibbert page 21 section entitled "Style Sheets: CSS and XSL", discussing the display of contact

data using style sheets to format display elements.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Hibbert for the benefit of Balaji, because to do so allowed a

programmer to ensure that an XML file conformed to an intended definition (i.e., was valid), as

taught by Hibbert on page 14 in the entitled "DTDs and Schemas". These references were all

applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., XML-based system development.

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the remaining limitations as claimed. Draper,

though, discloses *abstract formatting of the schematized contact data from the application that*

lacks the configuration to natively access the schematized contact data; (See Draper Fig. 1,

teaching the mapping of semi-structured and structured data.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Draper for the benefit of Balaji in view of Hibbert, because to do so

allowed a user to reversibly create either semi-structured of structured data. These references

were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., XML-based system development.

Regarding claims 22-23: Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data and

presentation templates. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19

section entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20

section entitles "Schemas", which states that schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and

provides and exemplary schema fragment of contact data.) Hibbert further discloses the well-

known use of CSS and XSL. (See Hibbert page 21 sections entitled "StyleSheets: CSS and

XSL" and "XSL", discussing commonly known formatting templates, it having been an obvious

variant as to the specific display presented.)

Claims 24-27 are substantially similar to claims 5, 7, 8 and 14, respectively, and

therefore likewise rejected

Regarding independent claim 28: Balaji discloses *A computing system, comprising:*

one or more processors; (See Balaji Figure 2, showing client applications #12a and #12b, it

having been implied that these applications would have run on at least one processor.) *and one*

or more computer-readable storage media, having stored thereon schematized contact data,

one or more applications lacking the configuration to natively access the schematized contact

data, and at least one contact data control that can be executed by the one or more processors,

the at least on contact data control abstracting schematized contact data from applications,

(See Balaji Figure 2, showing a data store #18, a schema registry #152, applications #12a and

#12b, and adapter APIs #30 associated with each application.) *the at least one contact data*

control being configured to: receive an request from an application to access schematized

contact data, notwithstanding the application lacking the configuration to native access

schematized contact data; (See Balaji paragraph [0029], discussing the ability to receive data in

a second format.) *retrieve schematized contact data corresponding to the request from the*

application; (See Balaji paragraph [0029], discussing the ability to receive data in a second

format.) *send the non-schematized contact data to the application;* (See Balaji paragraph

[0029], discussing the ability to receive data in a second format.) *receive updated non-*

schematized contact data from the application; (See Balaji paragraph [0029], discussing the

ability to receive data in a second format.) *using the formatting abstracted from the application*

to convert the updated non-schematized contact data to corresponding schematized contact

data that conforms with a contact data schema such that an application can update

schematized contact data notwithstanding that the application lacks the configuration to

natively access the schematized contact data; (See Balaji paragraph [0029], discussing data

format conversion.) *and store corresponding schematized contact data such that other*

applications can access the stored schematized contact data in accordance with the contact

data schema. (See Balaji Figure 1 #22, showing a schema registry accessible to many client

applications [each labeled as "#12"].)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data or the remaining

limitations as claimed. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19

section entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20

section entitles "Schemas", which states that schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and

provides and exemplary schema fragment of contact data.) Additionally, Hibbert teaches *and*

send the non-schematized contact data to the application to be presented to a user. (See

Hibbert page 21 section entitled "Style Sheets: CSS and XSL", discussing the display of contact

data using style sheets to format display elements.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention

to apply the teachings of Hibbert for the benefit of Balaji, because to do so allowed a

programmer to ensure that an XML file conformed to an intended definition (i.e., was valid), as

taught by Hibbert on page 14 in the entitled "DTDs and Schemas". These references were all

applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., XML-based system development.

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the remaining limitations as claimed. Draper,

though, discloses *abstract the formatting of the schematized contact data from the application*

calling the external contact data control; (See Draper Fig. 1, teaching the mapping of semi-

structured and structured data.) *convert the schematized contact data to corresponding non-schematized contact data using the formatting abstracted from the application by the external contact data control;* (See Draper Fig. 1, teaching the mapping of semi-structured and structured data.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teachings of Draper for the benefit of Balaji in view of Hibbert, because to do so allowed a user to reversibly create either semi-structured of structured data. These references were all applicable to the same field of endeavor, i.e., XML-based system development.

Regarding claim 29: Balaji teaches parsing of data. (See Balaji paragraph [0029].)

However, Balaji does not explicitly teach the use of contact data. Hibbert, though, discloses the use of contact data. (See Hibbert page 19 section entitled "DTDs", showing contact data abstracted as a DTD, in the context of page 20 section entitles "Schemas", which states that schemas and DTDs perform the same function, and provides and exemplary schema fragment of contact data.) .

Claim 30 is substantially similar to claim 18, and therefore likewise rejected.

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Non-Patent Literature

Bychkov, Yury, et al., "Interactive Migration of Legacy Databases to Net-Centric Technologies", Proceedings of the 8th Working Conference on Reverse Engineering, Oct. 2-5, 2001, pp. 328-334.

Bakker, John-Luc, et al., "Next Generation Service Creation Using XML Scripting Languages", IEEE International Conference on Communications, Vol. 4, Apr. 22 May 2, 2001, pp. 2001-2007.

US Patent Application Publications

Nitta et al	2004/0177082
Abramovitch	2004/0243935
Paddon	2004/0107283

7.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this
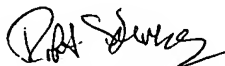
final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Robert Stevens whose telephone number is (571) 272-4102. The

examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:00 - 2:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John E. Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Examiner
Art Unit 2162

March 5, 2007

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PRIMARY EXAMINER